DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

OF THE

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

PUBLISHED BY
Harvard University,
CAMBRIDGE. MASS.

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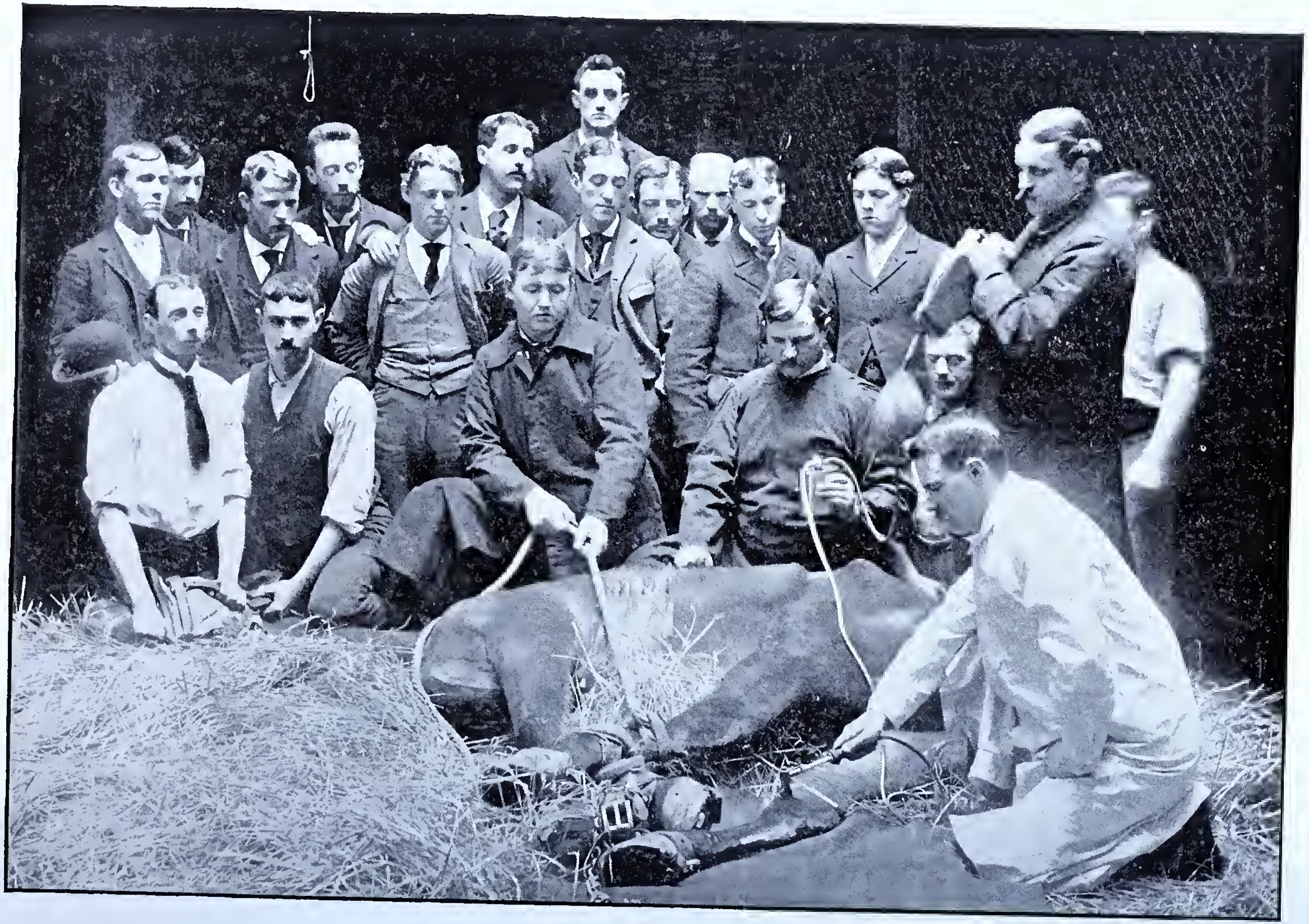


An Operation.

LIST OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

ANATOMY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
GENERAL CHEMISTRY,
BOTANY,
ADVANCED ANATOMY,
MEDICAL CHEMISTRY,
MATERIA MEDICA, INCLUDING PRACTICAL PHARMACY,
THERAPEUTICS,
PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY,
SURGICAL PATHOLOGY,
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,
WARRANTY AND EVIDENCE,
VETERINARY THERAPEUTICS,
OBSTETRICS,
EQUINE PATHOLOGY,
BOVINE PATHOLOGY,
INSPECTION OF MEAT,
GENERAL SURGERY,
OPERATIVE VETERINARY SURGERY,
OPHTHALMOLOGY,
PARASITES AND PARASITIC DISEASES,
BACTERIOLOGY,
CLINICAL MEDICINE,
CLINICAL SURGERY.

Subjects in which Lectures are supplemented by practical work in Laboratories

ANATOMY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
GENERAL CHEMISTRY,
MEDICAL CHEMISTRY,
MATERIA MEDICA,
PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY,
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,
VETERINARY THERAPEUTICS,
CATTLE PRACTICE,
VETERINARY SURGERY,
OPHTHALMOLOGY,
BACTERIOLOGY,
INSPECTION OF MEAT,
CLINICAL MEDICINE,
CLINICAL SURGERY.

Ward I.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

It is not the purpose of this publication to give in detail anything like a complete description of the School; the reader is referred for that to the Annual Announcement, but rather to give certain information which does not come within the scope of the more formal publication.

It is hardly necessary to say anything regarding Harvard University; it is well known through the length and breadth of the land, and its graduates are among the leading men of all our large communities. It is not, however, by any means widely known that in 1882 this great University undertook to place the practice of Medicine Among Animals and the science recognized as Comparative Medicine, among all other civilized countries of the world, upon a footing commensurate with their importance.

That this decision was a wise one, is attested by the subsequent action of other well known American universities.

With the determination to establish the School came at once the necessity of making a home for it; and new, especially arranged, buildings were erected. These building are, in many respects, very different from any others that have been erected in Europe or in this country for similar purposes. It is believed that for this climate, with its cold winds and deep snows of winter, and its greater heats of summer, they possess many advantages over the long lines of low buildings, enclosing an open area, which are used by many of the schools of Europe.

The accompanying cuts will give a better idea of the arrangement than can be given by a description.

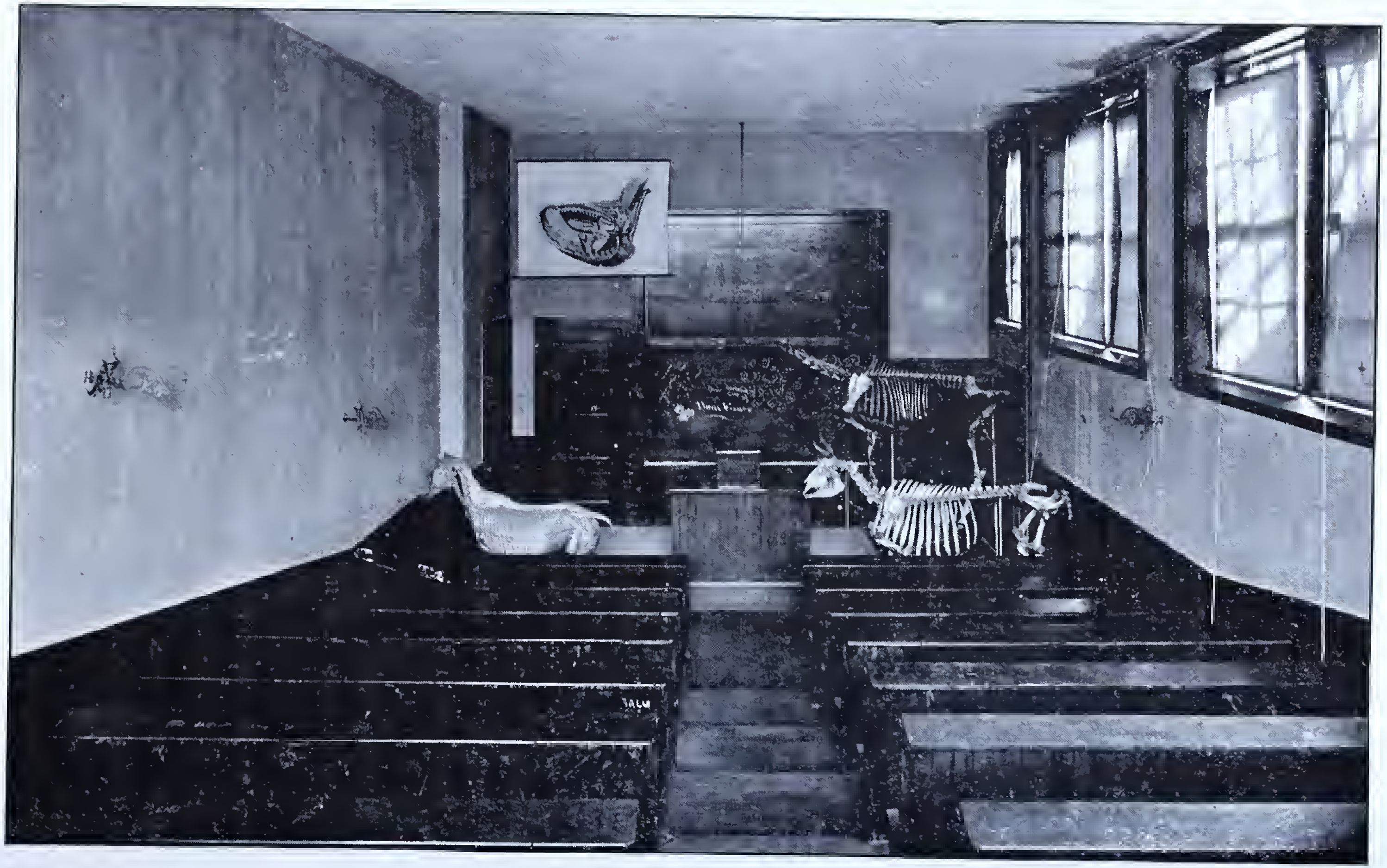
There are really two buildings, one for the more purely school purposes, the other devoted entirely to the Hospital.

ONE END OF WARD 3.

The peculiar features in the Hospital are a very large and well lighted operating room, a division into rather small "*wards*," and separate wards for dogs.

In the School is an ample dissecting room arranged so that it extends upward through two complete stories of the building, giving good ventilation as well as plenty of shadowless light from above.

The lecture room is well lighted from above, and arranged with a desk for each student; there is a comfortable reading room which is always open to members of the various classes, a museum, bed rooms for house surgeons, etc., etc. There is also a horse-shoeing forge. The whole is heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity.



Lecture Room.

THE SCHOOL.

The course in the School extends over three years; it has been carefully planned and thoroughly graded; that is to say, the subjects of the course are so presented to the student that he can hardly fail to understand thoroughly each step as he reaches it. This gradation gives him the power, as nothing else can, to understand the more advanced subjects, and prepares him to deal with the complex problems presented in practice.

In the First Year.

In his first year the student takes up the elementary but fundamental studies of Anatomy, Physiology, General Chemistry, and Botany.

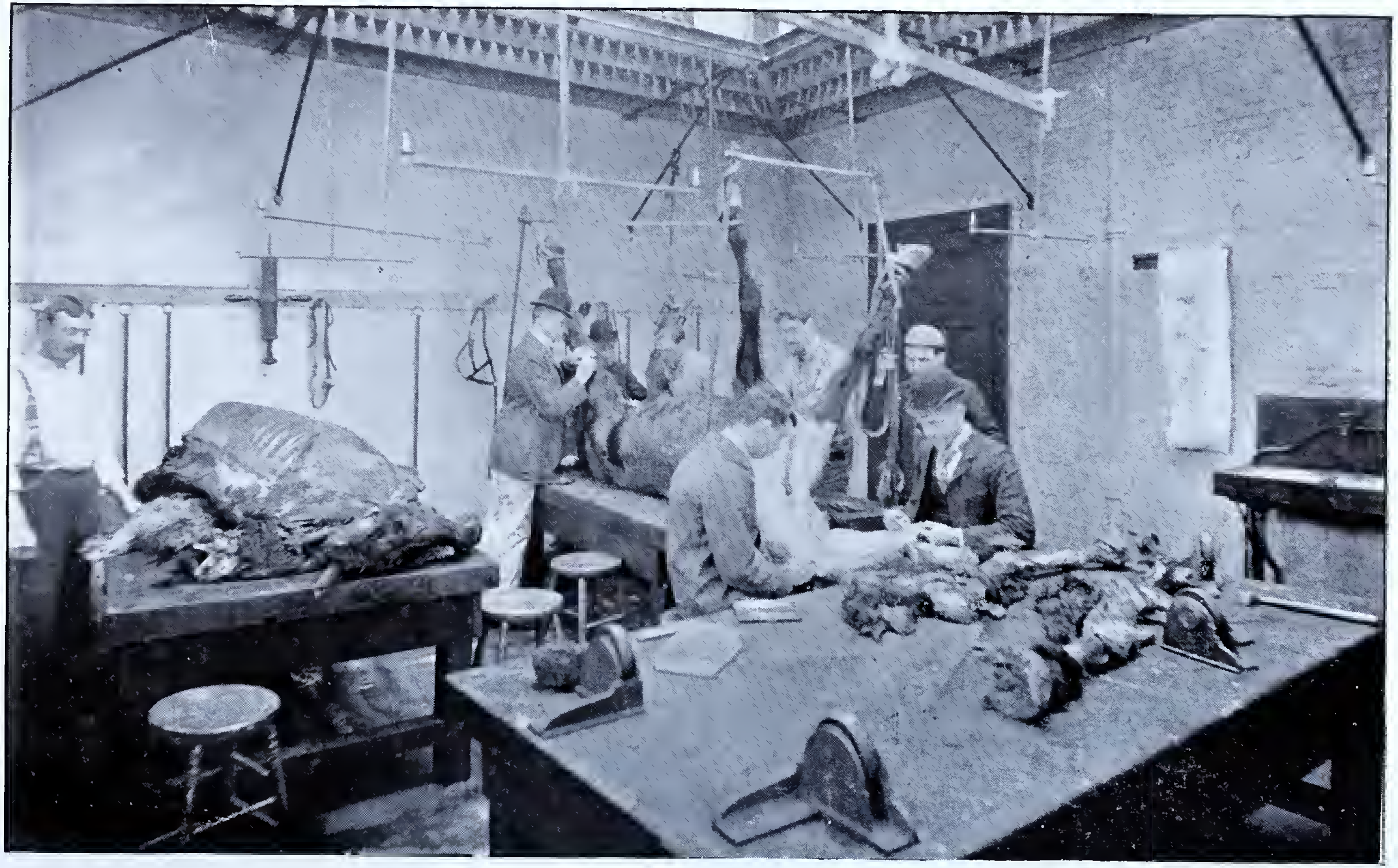
Anatomy is most carefully taught by lectures, charts, prepared specimens, French models, and *thoroughly demonstrated* dissections. Students dissect carefully and thoroughly all parts of the various animals under the eye of an accomplished anatomist. This division also embraces the study of Histology; by which is meant the minute structure of the elementary tissues of the body. Instruction is given by lectures, largely supplemented by laboratory work, in which the students are carefully taught how to use the microscope, and how to prepare the various tissues for microscopic examination; and are made familiar with the minute appearances of all of the normal tissues of the body.

In this same division there is also another course of lectures and practical exercises upon Form and Action in the horse — Exterior Anatomy it has been called.

Physiology. — The functions of animal life are taught by fully illustrated lectures, demonstrations, and laboratory work.

General Chemistry. — Here again are lectures supplemented by a full laboratory course, where the student works for himself with all of the various implements and reagents.

Botany. — It is intended that enough botany shall be taught to enable a student to recognize the various poisonous and harmful plants found in our fields and among our forage.



Dissecting Room.

In the Second Year.

The student, now thoroughly grounded in the elements of the fundamental sciences, enters upon the study of Materia Medica, Medical Chemistry, Pathology, Veterinary Therapeutics, the Theory and Practice of Veternary Medicine, and the practical clinical work of the Hospital wards.

Materia Medica. — Is taught by lectures and illustrations. Each drug in its order is shown to the student, its nature and action explained, and its dose is given.

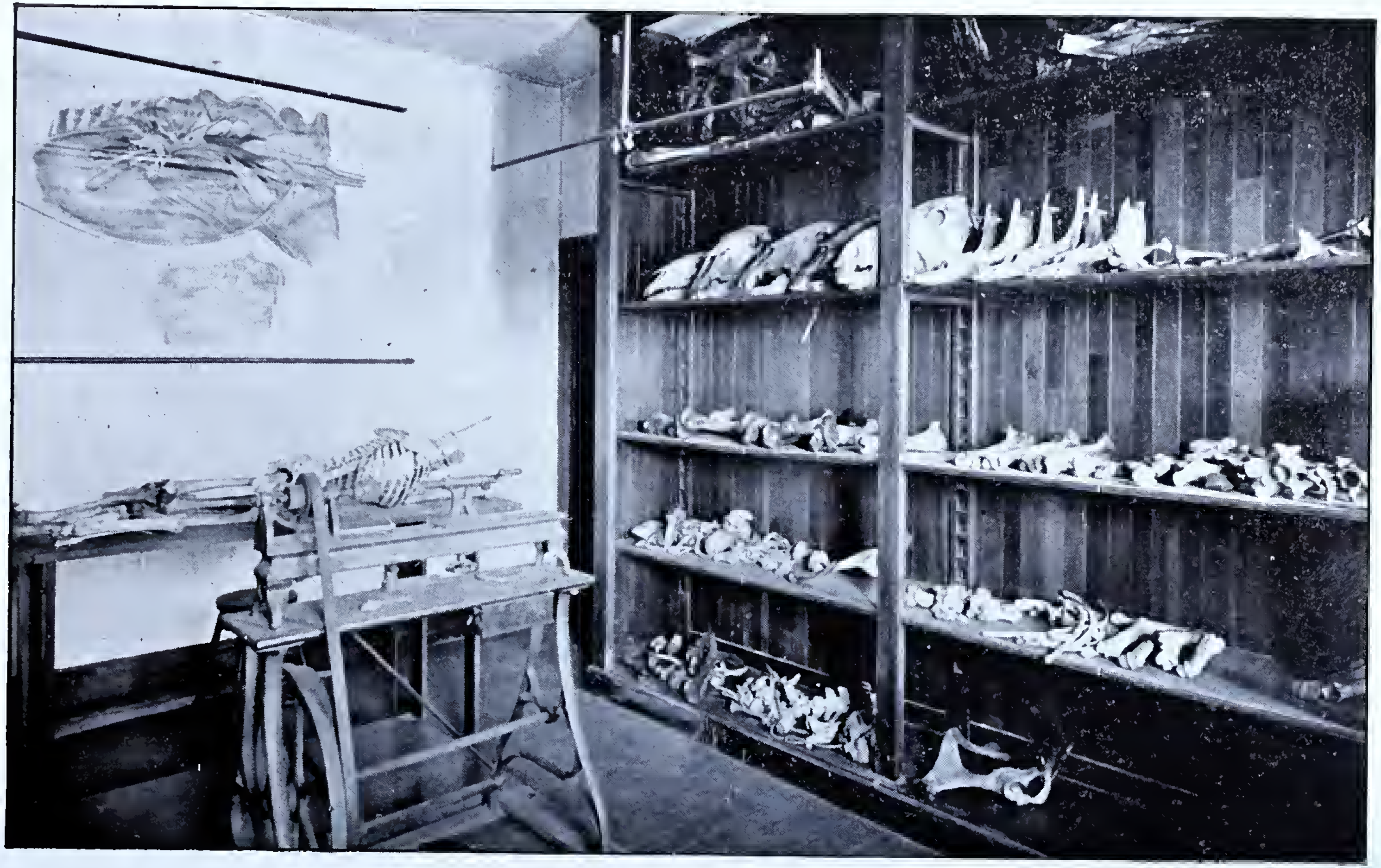
In this division students also go into the pharmacy of the Hospital, and, under the eye of the Pharmaceutical Demonstrators, are taught to compound the drugs into the various forms used in practice. That is, they do the work of the practical druggist.

Medical Chemistry. — A most useful and still much neglected subject is taught by lectures supplemented by laboratory exercises. The course includes the actions of poisons, the various changes produced in the secretions and excretions of the body by diseases, and the chemical means of discovering or recognizing these changes.

General Pathology. — The study of the causes of disease and their effects upon the various organs and tissues of the body, — a subject as interesting as it is difficult and important, — is taught by lectures and illustrations. Practically by *post mortem examinations* at the various "dead-houses" in the city, as well as by use of the microscope in the laboratories. All of the laboratories are spacious, exceedingly well supplied with needed material and implements, microscopes included.

In the Third Year.

The student having become possessed of a good knowledge of the science of medicine, and seen some practice in the Hospital and at the clinics, enters upon a year of almost entirely practical work, taking up such subjects as Veterinary Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Cattle Practice, Operative Surgery, Ophthalmology, etc. He is taught to apply his theoretical knowledge



Anatomical Demonstrator's Room.

to sick, lame, and ailing animals, of which he sees a great number every day in the Hospital, the clinic, and the large out-practice connected with the School. He is carefully drilled every day in the various methods of making diagnoses, and is invited to prescribe for various illnesses.

In addition to this he continues his study of Theory and Practice, and has instruction in Meat Inspection.

The thorough course of study, wide range of subjects, large corps of professors and instructors, and abundance of all sorts of material make this School one of especial value to the earnest student of Veterinary Medicine, and open to ambitious men, the rich and hitherto almost untrodden, field of Comparative Medicine.

THE HOSPITAL.

This institution was established by the University in 1883, a year after the foundation of the School, solely for the benefit of its veterinary students. Its wards and cases are used by them precisely as hospitals for man are used by students in human medicine, with the one great and important difference that it is maintained by the University and is entirely under the control of Professor Osgood who is assisted in the work by three Veterinarians.

During the last year (1891–92) *three thousand and eleven* individual cases were treated. Here the students of the two higher classes come every day at a certain hour, when they are met by one or other of the clinical instructors. One or more, as the case may be, of the ailing animals is "visited" by the entire class, in whose presence he is examined, the nature of his trouble decided upon, and a treatment given. Each step in this whole process, both manual and mental, is thoroughly exhibited and analyzed, thus putting before the student in the clearest way possible the methods of making a diagnosis in a clear and logical manner. Without such knowledge he cannot be really successful in practice.

In addition to this clinical visit students of the third year serve in rotation as hospital dressers, dispensers, and *visitors;* where, under the eye of the instructors, they perform the various duties of the practicing Veterinarian.

Physiological Laboratory.

THE FORGE

Is a complete establishment of the kind, to which students have access at all time, and in which it is possible for them to obtain instruction in horse-shoeing, if they so desire, although a *practical* training of this kind is not considered to be a part of the education of the Veterinarian. The theory of shoeing is thoroughly taught. During last year (1891–92) *two thousand eight hundred and thirteen* horses were shod in this establishment.

THE OUT PRACTICE.

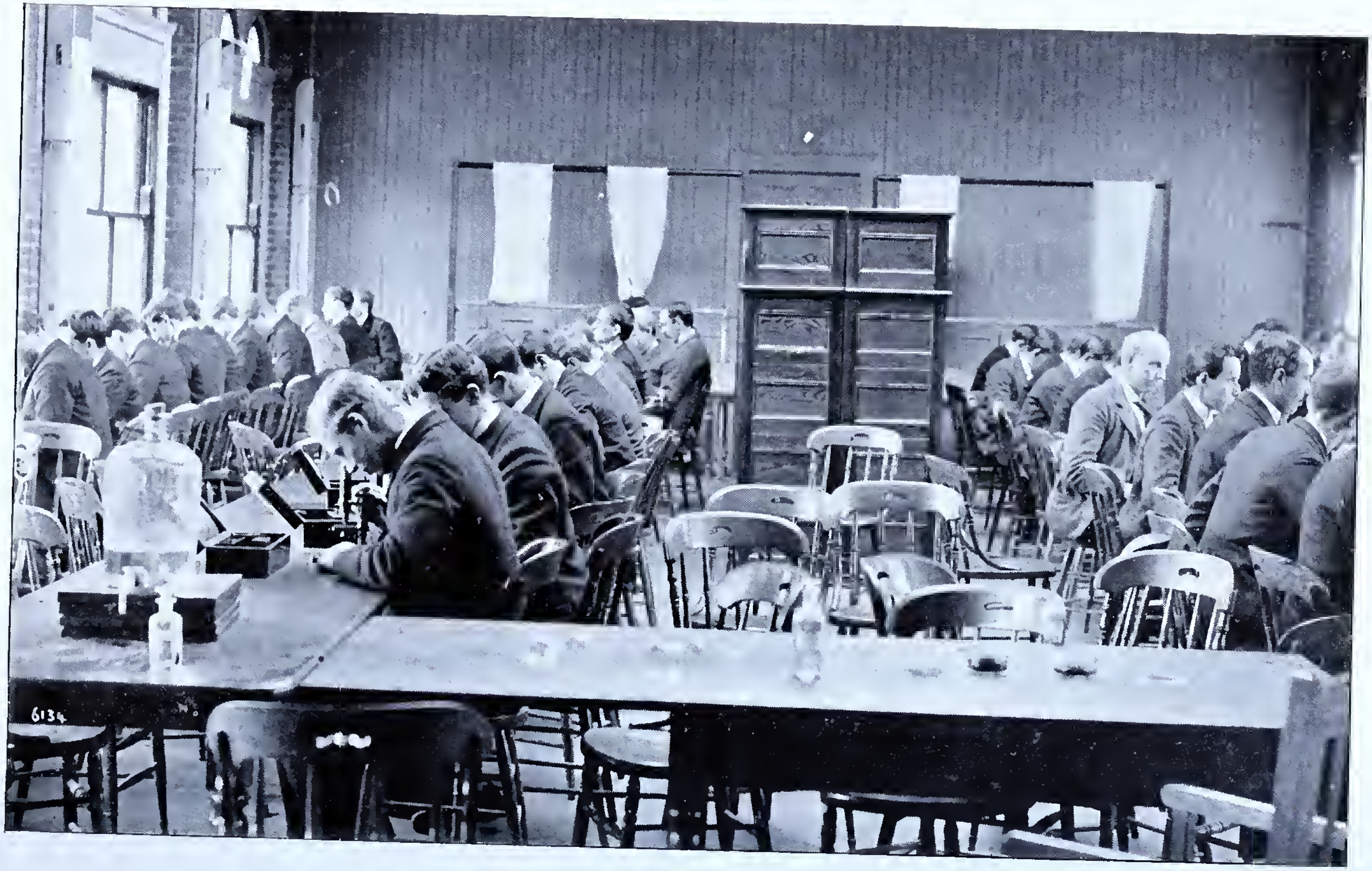
This service occupies a large portion of the time of three Veterinarians, and is shown to members of the third class in turn.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS.

A portion of the work of this Board has been placed with the School. This will give the students an opportunity to see and examine a large number of cattle, more particularly with reference to the existence among them of diseases communicable to mankind through milk and meat, as well as animals of all sorts that are suspected of having contagious diseases.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

The Board of Health of the city of Boston maintains a supervision of the City Abattoir. All animals coming there for slaughter, as well as all of the meat produced, is thoroughly and carefully examined by a skilled and specially trained Veterinarian, who is also the instructor in Meat Inspection at the School. This gives the students an unusual opportunity for practical work in a branch of this subject which is becoming to be of the greatest importance, and in which there is for skilled men a comparatively young but fast growing demand with good remuneration.



Pathological Laboratory.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Students in this School have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of Harvard University without paying additional fees.

This is a great advantage for it gives opportunity for a very much wider range of study, which under certain circumstances may be of great advantage, and which cannot be had in Schools that are without University affiliation.

FEES.

The fees are $100 a year; there are no extras except for material used by the students in some of the laboratories, and these are furnished at cost, or less, in all cases.

This fee pays for nine months of instruction, and the course covers three such years. There are no two year Schools in the world except in America, and it is believed that here, as elsewhere, three years is as short a time as should be given to the study of Veterinary Medicine by those who wish to become proficient in its principles and practice. When the amount of instruction is considered the fees will be found to be exceedingly low.

BOARD.

Board can be had in the close neighborhood of the School, or any where in the city or in the surrounding towns, at rates which are as reasonable as in any of the larger cities.

For further information apply to the Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, 50 Village Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.